THE
"CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN,"
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
GOODLANDER & LEE,
CLEARFIELD, PA.

[illegible]

The largest Circulation of any Newspaper in North Central Pennsylvania.

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NOEL B. LEE,
Publishers.

Cards.

JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPtion neatly executed at this office.

S. T. BROCKBANK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Court House. ap 25,'77-1y

WM. M. McCULLOUGH, FRED. O'L. BUCK.
McCULLOUGH & BUCK.
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
All legal business promptly attended to. Office on Second street, in the Masonic building. jan10,'77

W. C. ARNOLD,
LAW & COLLECTION OFFICE,
CURWENSVILLE,
c26 Clearfield County, Penn'a. 75y

S. V. WILSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office one door east of Western Hotel building, opposite Court House.
sept.5,'77. CLEARFIELD, PA.

THOS. H. MURRAY. CYRUS GORDON.
MURRAY & GORDON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
☞ Office in Pie's Opera House, second floor.
9:30'74

FRANK FIELDING,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Will attend to all business entrusted to him promptly and faithfully. jan1'77

WILLIAM A. WALLACE. DAVID L. KREBS.
HARRY F. WALLACE. JOHN W. WRIGLEY.
WALLACE & KREBS,
(Successors to Wallace & Fielding,)
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
jan1'77 Clearfield, Pa.

JOSEPH B. M'ENALLY. DANIEL W. M'CURDY.
McENALLY & McCURDY,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
☞ Legal business attended to promptly with fidelity. Office on Second street, above the First National Bank. jan:1:76

G. R. BARRETT,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Having resigned his Judgeship, has resumed the practice of the law in his old office at Clearfield, Pa. Will attend the courts of Jefferson and Elk counties when specially retained in connection with resident counsel. jan1'77

A. G. KRAMER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Real Estate and Collection Agent,
CLEARFIELD, PA.,
Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to his care.
☞ Office in Pie's Opera House. jan1'76.

H. W. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
11:1:73 Clearfield, Pa.

WALTER BARRETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Clearfield, Pa.
☞ Office in Old Western Hotel building, corner of Second and Market Sts. [nov21,66.

ISRAEL TEST,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
☞ Office in the Court House. [jy11,'67

REED & HAGERTY,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE, FARM IMPLEMENTS,
Tinware, Nails, &c.,
aug1,'77 Second Street, Clearfield, Pa.

JOHN L. CUTTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
And Real Estate Agent, Clearfield, Pa.
Office on Third street, bet. Cherry & Walnut.
☞ Respectfully offers his services in selling and buying lands in Clearfield and adjoining counties; and with an experience of over twenty years as a surveyor, flatters himself that he can render satisfaction. [Feb. 28:63:tf,

J. BLAKE WALTERS,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
AND DEALER IN
Saw Logs and Lumbor,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Graham's Row. 1:25:71

J. J. LINGLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
1:18 Osceola, Clearfield Co., Pa. y:pd

DR. W. A. MEANS,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
LUTHERSBURG, PA.
Will attend professional calls promptly. aug10'70

DR. T. J. BOYER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office on Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.
☞ Office hours: 8 to 12 a. m., and 1 to 6 p. m.

DR. E. M. SCHEURER,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
Office in residence on Market st.
April 24, 1872. Clearfield, Pa.

DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD,
Late Surgeon of the 83d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, having returned from the Army, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield county.
☞ Professional calls promptly attended to. Office on Second street, formerly occupied by Dr. Woods. [apr4,'66-tf

DR. H. B. VAN VALZAH,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
OFFICE IN MASONIC BUILDING.
☞ Office hours—From 12 to 2 P. M.
May 12, 1875.

WILLIAM M. HENRY, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND SCRIVENER, LUMBER CITY. Collections made and money promptly paid over. Articles of agreement and deeds of conveyance neatly executed and warranted correct or no charge. 23jy'73

JAMES H. LYTLE,
In Kratzer's Building, Clearfield, Pa.
Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Vegetables, Fruits, Flour, Feed, etc., etc.
apl4'75-tf

HARRY SNYDER,
BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER.
Shop on Market St., opposite Court House.
A clean towel for every customer.
Also manufacturer of
All Kinds of Articles in Human Hair.
Clearfield, Pa. may 19, '75.

JOHN A. STADLER,
BAKER, Market St., Clearfield, Pa.
Fresh Bread, Rusk, Rolls, Pies and Cakes on hand or made to order. A general assortment of Confectionaries, Fruits and Nuts in stock.—Ice Cream and Oysters in season. Saloon nearly opposite the Postoffice. Prices moderate.
March 10-'75.

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

GEO. B. GOODLANDER, *Proprietor.*

PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN.

TERMS—$2 per annum in Advance.

VOL. 51--WHOLE NO. 2,542.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1877.

NEW SERIES--VOL. 18, NO. 41.

ALPINE VILLAGES.

At the outskirts of every Swiss village, and near the foot of the mountain there is generally a self-acting sawing-machine worked by water-power, for the purpose of sawing the larger trees into balk and board. From the extent of the forests and the number of trees felled there is often as much timber [illegible] notwithst[illegible]g the chalets of the peasantry in some of the cantons are very large. This, which at first may appear unnecessary thrift, is in reality only a necessary provision, by reason of the numerous fires which occur to the chalets of an Alpine village. Their fuel is not stored, like our own, in sacks around the dwelling, but, in conse-

Cards.

JUSTICES' & CONSTABLES' FEES. We have printed a large number of the new FEE BILL, and will on the receipt of twenty-five cents, mail a copy to any address. my8

JOHN D. THOMPSON,
Justice of the Peace and Scrivener,
Curwensville, Pa.

Collections made and money promptly paid over. feb22'71tf

RICHARD HUGHES,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
—FOR—
Decatur Township,
Osceola Mills P. O.

All official business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to. mch29, '76.

FRANCIS COUTRIET,
MERCHANT,
Frenchville, Clearfield County, Pa.

Keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, and everything usually kept in a retail store, which will be sold for cash, as cheap as elsewhere in the county.
Frenchville, June 27, 1867-1y.

THOMAS H. FORCEE,
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
GRAHAMTON, Pa.

Also, extensive manufacturer and dealer in Square Timber and Sawed Lumber of all kinds.

Orders solicited and all bills promptly filled. [*]y16'72

REUBEN HACKMAN,
House and Sign Painter and Paper Hanger,
Clearfield, Penn'a.

Will execute jobs in his line promptly and in a workmanlike manner. apr4,67

G. H. HALL,
PRACTICAL PUMP MAKER,
NEAR CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

Pumps always on hand and made to order on short notice. Pipes bored on reasonable terms. All work warranted to render satisfaction, and delivered if desired. my25:1ypd

E. A. BIGLER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
SQUARE TIMBER,
and manufacturers of
ALL KINDS OF SAWED LUMBER,
8-7'72 CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

JAS. B. GRAHAM,
dealer in
Real Estate, Square Timber, Boards,
SHINGLES, LATH, & PICKETS,
9:10'73 Clearfield, Pa.

WARREN THORN,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
Market St., Clearfield, Pa.

In the shop lately occupied by Frank Short, one door west of Alleghany House.

ASHLEY THORN,
ARCHITECT, CONTRACTOR and BUILDER.

Plans and Specifications furnished for all kinds of buildings. All work first-class. Stair building a specialty.
P. O. address, Clearfield, Pa. jan.17-77tf.

R. M. NEIMAN,
SADDLE and HARNESS MAKER,
Rumbarger, Clearfield Co., Pa.

Keeps on hand all kinds of Harness, Saddles, Bridles, and Horse Furnishing Goods. Repairing promptly attended to.
Rumbarger, Jan. 18, 1877-tf.

JAMES MITCHELL,
DEALER IN
Square Timber & Timber Lands,
jel1'73 CLEARFIELD, PA.

J. R. M'MURRAY
WILL SUPPLY YOU WITH ANY ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICE. COME AND SEE. (3:5:73y)
NEW WASHINGTON.

Livery Stable.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he is now fully prepared to accommodate all in the way of furnishing H...es, Buggies, Saddles and Harness, on the shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Residence on Locust street, between Third and Fourth.
GEO. W. GEARHART.
Clearfield, Feb. 4, 1874

S. I. SNYDER,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER
AND DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,
Graham's Row, Market Street,
CLEARFIELD, PA.

All kinds of repairing in my line promptly attended to. April 23, 1874.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE SHOP.

The undersigned would inform the public that he has removed his Boot and Shoe Shop to the room lately occupied by Jos. Dearing, in Shaw's Row, Market street, where he is prepared to attend to the wants of all who need anything in his line. All work done by him will be of the best material, and guaranteed to be first-class in every respect. Repairing promptly attended to. All kinds of Leather and Shoe Findings for sale.
JOHN SCHIEFER.
Clearfield, Pa., July 18, 1877-6m.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE.
At the end of the new bridge,
WEST CLEARFIELD, PA.

The proprietor of this establishment will buy his liquors direct from distillers. Parties buying from this house will be sure to get a pure article at a small margin above cost. Hotel keepers can be furnished with liquors on reasonable terms. Pure wines and brandies direct from Seeley's Vinery, at Bath, New York.
GEORGE N. COLBURN.
Clearfield, June 16, 1875-tf.

Clearfield Nursery.
ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.

THE undersigned, having established a Nursery on the 'Pike, about half way between Clearfield and Curwensville, is prepared to furnish all kinds of FRUIT TREES, (standard and dwarf,) Evergreens, Shrubbery, Grape Vines, Gooseberry, Lawton Blackberry, Strawberry, and Raspberry Vines. Also, Siberian Crab Trees, Quince, and early scarlet Rhubarb, &c. Orders promptly attended to. Address,
J. D. WRIGHT,
sep20 68-y Curwensville, Pa.

ANDREW HARWICK,
Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, COLLARS,
and all kinds of
HORSE FURNISHING GOODS.

A full stock of Saddlers' Hardware, Brushes, Combs, Blankets, Robes, etc., always on hand and for sale at the lowest cash prices. All kinds of repairing promptly attended to.
All kinds of hides taken in exchange for harness and repairing. All kinds of harness leather kept on hand, and for sale at a small profit.
Clearfield, Jan. 19, 1878.

E. WARING'S
LAW BLANKS
For sale at the Clearfield REPUBLICAN office.

The most Complete Series of Law Blanks published.

These Blanks are gotten up in superior style, are of uniform size, and furnished at very low figures for cash.

Call at the REPUBLICAN office and examine them. Orders by mail promptly filled.
Address, GOODLANDER & LEE,
July 25, 1877-tf. Clearfield Pa.

A RING PLOT EXPOSED.

[From the Pittsburg Post.]

Governor Hartranft has in his employ as messenger about the Executive building, a certain individual named Delany, who, in recent election contests, has been used as an agent or go-between of the Treasury ring to negotiate for the votes of the Mollie Maguires. In the gubernatorial contest of 1875 Delany was sent to the anthracite region, in connection with a Major General of the National Guard (and a recent appointee of Hartranft's to an important office) and a prominent Republican lawyer of Schuylkill county, to operate on the Mollies to support his patron Hartranft. Of Delany's part in this miserable and corrupt intrigue, John J. Slatterly testified as follows on the trial of Yellow Jack Donahue, who was hanged for the murder of Morgan Powell:

> "That he (Slatterly) and Jack Kehoe were on the part of the 'Mollies,' parties to the contract for the purchase of the 'Molly' vote for Governor Hartranft; that the persons with whom they made the contract were two Republicans of influence and also a professed Democrat who was opposing the election of Judge Pershing; that the consideration was a certain amount of money in hand paid, and a certain amount of contingent on results, and that it was understood in the order that pardons were to be granted the Commissioners and other criminals; that he had himself arranged for the purchase of the 'Molly' vote in Luzerne county, and *that the money was carried there for that purpose by a person from Harrisburg, a messenger in the Executive department, one John C. Delany.*"

Slatterly also testified to the fact that a large amount of money was to have been sent to Pittsburg to purchase the "order" here. Nothing has been better established than the fact of the conspiracy to buy up the Mollie vote for Hartranft in 1875. Two thousand dollars was paid Kehoe, now under sentence of death, and pardons granted a number of convicted Mollies. The men who paid the money—including the Major General aforesaid—confessed that they had paid it, but that it was for "legitimate election expenses." Two thousand dollars to a secret band of midnight murderers, with a batch of pardons thrown in, "for legitimate election expenses," was one of the ways Hartranft crawled through in 1875.

But this is getting away from the Governor's messenger, Delany, who recently made a hypocritical and canting pilgrimage to Allegheny county to induce Catholics, and especially Hibernians, to vote against Colonel Noyes, and for Mackey's clerk, Hart, for State Treasurer, on the lying pretense that D. O. Barr was defeated in the Democratic State Convention because he was not of the religious faith of the majority. That a ring office-holder of soiled reputation, should be detailed for this business almost passes belief, but we have the statement that it is so, over the signature of Delany in the Harrisburg *Telegraph* of Friday. Replying to the *Patriot*, this man Delany had the unblushing effrontery to write:

> "*My mission* (to Pittsburg) was not to lodges of Mollie Maguires, *but to my countrymen and co-religionists in general*, for the purpose of proving the truth of the assertions so prevalent in this section, namely: That the editor of the *Patriot*, and other leading members of the Democratic party, did raise the issue of Mr. Barr's Catholicism before and during the late Convention, and that it was owing to the untiring efforts of said editor and leaders that Mr. Barr was 'politically murdered, in the house of his treacherous friends.'"

This takes one's breath away in its consummate hypocrisy and cant. The idea of the secret negotiator with the Mollie Maguires in 1875, and the hired agent of the Treasury ring, having a "mission" "to my countrymen (the Irish) and co-religionists in general" (the Catholics), is about the most humiliating insult that has ever been cast upon this people or church, and they have had their full share. And this knave, it appears, came here at the instance of his superiors in office, Hartranft granting him leave of absence, to lie or bribe as occasion offered, all in the name of religion! His mission here was precisely what it was to the Mollie Maguire lodges in 1875. There the Radicals used downright bribery and pardons to purchase votes for Hartranft. Now votes are sought to perpetuate the Treasury ring by this insolent lackey of the Ringsters, by lying appeals to the prejudices of races and religion.

The exposure of the attempt to repeat in Allegheny county with Hibernians and Catholics, the corrupt and criminal practices carried out with the Mollies in Luzerne and Schuylkill in 1875, will have but one effect, and that will be to consolidate all classes of Democrats—no matter of what religion or nativity—in opposition to the ring candidates, who adopt such insulting practice to continue their reign of plunder at the State Capital. Delany is of small account. He is probable a vain and brainless knave, who operated skillfully under the immediate orders of his superiors in 1875, but when sent out to Pittsburg on a discretionary "mission" to vindicate the Catholic religion and the Irish people, in the interest of Mackey, Kemble and Cameron, "kicked over the pail" in his own self conceit. We congratulate Governor Hartranft on the material he employs in his office. It is about on a par with some of his Major Generals.

LETTERS OF ACCEPTANCE.

Below will be found the letters of acceptance of our nominees for State offices. The letters of Messrs. Trunkey, Schell and Noyes, are in strange contrast with those of the Radical nominees, especially those of the candidates of Auditor General and State Treasurer. Neither Passmore nor Hart point out any faults nor promise no reforms, while the Democratic nominees emphatically point to both. Read them:

FRANKLIN, PA., Sept. 25, '77.

Messrs. J. S. Dillinger, William W. Ker, S. A. Cosgrave, Edward S. Reiley, and James B. Reilly, Committee:

GENTLEMEN—I am in receipt of yours of the 20th inst., officially informing me of my nomination as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, by the Democratic State Convention.

Profoundly grateful for this high honor, I accept it with a deep sense of the serious duties of the office. To dispense justice according to law is the object for which courts are established; so much knowledge of the law, so clear discernment of its principles, so fixed a habit of mind to interpret and not make law, and so keen a perception of justice in a given cause are requisite in a Judge, that no man can fail to doubt his fitness when the trust is tendered by his fellow citizens. The strongest must feel his weakness and be led to look for help to Him who is Judge over all.

Should the nomination be the choice of the people, I can give no other assurance of the effort I shall make for faithful and efficient service, than the past record of my private and official life.

Thanking you, personally, for your kind expressions of confidence, I remain, your obedient,

JOHN TRUNKEY.

BEDFORD, PA., October 3, '77.

GENTLEMEN—Your letter of the 20th ult., informing me of my nomination for the office of Auditor General by the Democratic State Convention, is before me. I accept the nomination under a deep sense of the honor conferred by the distinguished body you represent in making this announcement.

The office of Auditor General is one of great inportance. As far back as 1811 the Legislature enacted "that all accounts between the Commonwealth and any person or persons, body politic or corporate, as well those with the officers of the revenue as the persons entrusted with the receipt, or who have or hereafter may become possessed of public money, also the accounts of all persons having claims on the Commonwealth, shall be examined and adjusted by the Auditor General according to law and equity."

He was clothed with extensive powers, and now since the industries of the State have kept pace with its greatly increased population, and new sources of revenues have been opened up, it is of the utmost importance to the taxpayers that these powers be intelligently and honestly exercised. Integrity, vigilance, and a due sense of public responsibility should govern in the administration of the affairs of this department of the State government.

You are pleased to refer in complimentary terms to my labors on behalf of the workingmen of the State. My interest in their welfare is not of recent birth. During a public career now extending over many years I have always deemed it my duty to vote for all measures tending to dignify labor, and to elevate in the moral, social and political scale those who followed it as a pursuit.

I do not think there is any necessary antagonism between capital and labor. On the contrary there is a close relationship between them which should work to the advantage of both—a relationship which ought to be so adjusted as to divide between them the results of industry in good faith and good feeling. Experience, however, has shown that in many instances the power of capital, directed by selfishness, has wrested from labor the rights that legitimately belong to it. My rule has been to legislate so as to prevent wrong and secure that which was right to all classes.

I am sincerely gratified to know that heretofore I have enjoyed the confidence of and received honors from the industrial classes of my fellow-citizens. It is my purpose hereafter, whether in public or private life, to do no act which shall cause them to regret these manifestations of their regard. I can only say in conclusion that should the action of the Convention be ratified by the people, I shall consider the call to serve them in a new sphere as imposing on me the most weighty obligations to guard and protect their interests with strict fidelity. I am, gentlemen, your fellow-citizen,

WM. P. SCHELL.

"THE OLD DELUSION AGAIN ADVOCATED."

Under this caption, we find the views of an old, true and tried Democrat, who has served the State in various capacities with honor to both, on the agitating question of the day. We confess our stupidity and ignorance on the currency question. Finance is not our fort, although we have listened to many clear and concise arguments in banks, offices, stores, shops, and on the street-corners, since Jay Cooke & Co. closed their shop; but we have never yet been able to see how the country could grow and prosper by discarding the Constitutional idea or principle, as well as sound morals, relating to the currency of the country, and infusing or engrafting into our system the Greenback theory, and then expect a revival in business and enduring prosperity.

In morals, it is adjudged that when a man gives his bond or note to his neighbor he will eventually pay it, if he wishes to be considered an honest man. It is just so with the Government. There are no two rules in morals on this subject. The State can no more repudiate its paper without violating the moral code, than John Jones can. Individuals may, under our laws, slip through bankruptcy and pay what they owe, by a certificate from the United States Marshal deliveredto their creditors. Governments have no such rights, unless they are forced by a revolution. The extremes in all popular questions always meet, when the middle or conservative class must intervene and save both extremists from annihilation. In theology, we have the Calvinist and the Arminian. In finances, we have the pure Gold dealer and the Greenback vender. Should either succeed, we have no faith that they would bring about genuine prosperity, either to themselves or to the country.

But we will proceed to give our readers the learned disquisition of one of the extremists, as we find it recorded in the Danville *Intelligencer*, as follows:—

"The Greenback champions are again at work, seeking to convince the people that a promise of pay is better than the pay itself; that a piece of paper, the real material value of which is one, two or three cents, is as valuable as a piece of the precious metal worth one hundred or one thousand times as much. They argue that all that is needed is the Government stamp to give this paper currency value, when the fact confronts them that ever since the issue of these greenbacks they have fluctuated in value from five to one hundred per cent. as compared with gold. And so impressed was the Government that issued them that such would be the case, that it refused to receive its own issue for custom duties and interest on the public debt, yet compelled the people to receive the depreciated trash as a legal tender of all obligations. And the Government still satisfied that nothing can make the greenback in value at par with gold but the conversion of the former into the latter at the option of the holder, have passed no act to enforce the resumption of specie payment at a fixed date, not far distant. Nothing else can give the greenback or any other paper promise to pay a value equal to the promise. Yet your confirmed Greenbacker maintains that all that is necessary to give it value is the Government stamp. It is the same delusion that has befogged the minds of many people and Nations in the past that a representative of value is value itself. So thought Philip the Second, King of Spain, one of the most powerful Monarchs that euor sat on a throne, whose rule extended from Spain to the further confines of Germany, and from the Baltic sea to the Mediterranean, who possessed America with all its mines of gold and silver, and was in a condition to give law to the world. This despot, extravagant beyond measure, incurred debts which his Government found it inconvenient and almost impossible to pay. Hence, he adopted the tactics which the modern Greenbacker advocates. He concluded that if he debased the coin of the realm one-half, the Government stamp would make it pass at its former value, and thus he would be enabled to wipe out one-half of his public debt as with a sponge. He tried it, and, although he applied all his power, such as had never before been wielded by one man, it ended in an ignominious failure. Within his realm his debased coin brought ruin and bankruptcy to all his subjects, while without, it was accepted only at its real value, one-half of what it represented on its face, and to keep the Monarchy moving and save his people from irretrievable ruin Philip was obliged to rescind his tyrannical mandate. Since the days of Philip, other Nations have adopted his exploded tactics with the same lamentable results. And now at this late day with the light of history to guide us, these Greenbackers would have this Nation to adopt the same visionary schemes which have proved a delusion, a snare and a curse to other Nations of the past. A debt is a debt whether it is a common individual promissory note or a piece of paper stamped with the Government seal, and each passes current only so long as the holders are satisfied that they can transform it at their option into property having real value.'

WINTER AND THE WOLF.

Summer is gone and over; trees will ere long begin to wear their rich autumnal clothes, grapes are ripening to the full of their ripeness, the hatters are calling in the hats of straw and sending out those that are made of felt and silk; soon families that have been avoiding the heat and fervor of the day by living in the woods, on the mountains, or at the seaside, will return to their city homes, and to-day the large army of soldiers of the public schools of the city return to their duties, their furlough being spent. Soon, also, the churches which have been closed for the season will reopen, and the pastors will return from their summering, reinvigorated and mentally restored for vigorous assaults upon Satan in his strongholds. Taking advantage of their absence from the city during July and August, Satan, who cares nothing for the state of the thermometer, has been strenuous in his attacks upon the sheep deprived of their shepherds, and hard work will be necessary to bring the scattered flocks back to the fold and safe pastures. Pic-nics and round dances by the dash of waves under bright moonlight, with the accompaniment of brass bands and the unending flow of champagne and the more plebeian lager, have done their work; and, though that work does not to us seem so disastrous as it is said to be by persons of a sombre turn of mind, yet certainly it has turned the minds of a good many of us from that decent solemnity which becomes us so well when the winter begins to come on, and thoughts of coal and wood and shoes and other necessities of cold weather should bear upon us with reasonable weight. Weather-wise people tell us that we must expect an early and severe winter this year; and though the crops have turned out well and there is every promise of the long-hoped-for revival of business which is to set us on our feet again, yet people of moderate incomes, who have not an absolute certainty of retaining them during the bitter season, would act with wisdom should they at once begin to look ahead and prepare for what is coming. The storm-and-stress period for laborers, or for any man who depends upon his present exertions for the support of his family, is not yet over. The wolf is eyeing the doors of us all, and in the winter he will prowl about them, eager to seize whatever may be had.

In view of the trouble which is likely to come it would be a sensible thing for the "working-man" to think over his troubles in reference to himself and his family alone and without any regard to "principles" which are laid down for him by men who have caught the echo of some very disreputable Communists and pretended political economists whose wind is expended in saying what "should be so" and not what is so, and, inasmuch as it is governed by laws fully as inexorable as the law of gravitation, must remain so as long as men are men. Selfishness and greed are bad things, but if the objectionable words which are used by the working-man in his thinking in regard to the relations of employer to employe shall so be changed by him as to express the true facts, untouched by passion, it will be found that they have been carried entirely out of the realm of facts and are misapplied. For instance, when a man complains that his employer does not give him the full value of his services he will generally find if he takes the time to think about the matter, that that employer is pursuing precisely the same line of conduct that he, the employed, pursues in dealing with his butcher and baker; that is, he is getting as good an article as he wants for the smallest possible price. "It is naught, it is naught," saith the buyer, "but when he goeth his way, then he boasteth;" but when the thing which the buyer buys is labor, and not the product of labor, he who furnishes it, and is of course desirous of getting a fancy price for it, is but too likely to turn about on his heel and say that his employer is a greedy and selfish man. So it is in the highest departments of work and so it is in the lowest; but equally is it unsound in all cases.

But probable the aggrieved "workingman" has heard enough to surfeit him in regard to the law of supply and demand. He certainly needs no more preaching to on that topic. He has been carried away from theory on the part of those to whom he listens believingly and those to whom he turns a deaf ear. Through all the cloud and mist of words this fact, however, remains clear: He must take care of himself during the winter. What is the best way for him to do so? Plainly it is not the sacrificing of himself for the good of his "union," which may drop from under his feet and leave him helpless at any moment. It is his wiser part to work for prices which his labor will command, lay in his coal and flour while they are cheap, and conduct himself generally as he did a quarter of a century ago, when he looked simply and solely to himself as the head of a household which he was bound to support. Many things that are hard in feeling are not really hard in fact; and though the "workingman" is aggravated—and understandably aggravated—by the reduction of his wages, yet if he minds his business and gets what he can in return for the work that he does he will find that at least he is much better off than men who sit idle in face of the approaching winter, and utterly refuse to do the duty which is nearest at hand—the duty which presses upon us all, of not being a burden upon our fellows or failing to support our families.

The plain business before the workingman is simply to do the best he can; use plain means to accomplish plain and untheoretical ends, and not to allow himself to be persuaded that the wolf is an amiable animal that can be driven away from the door by arguments. The children are what the wolf is after, and certainly they are more helpless than ever yet was the employed in the hands of the employer. —*New York World.*

STATE HEADQUARTERS.

A reporter of the Philadelphia *Times* has been visiting the headquarters, in that city, of the two great parties now waging a contest in this State. He first repaired to the office of Captain McClelland, the Democratic headquarters, on Friday, Oct. 5th, in this way:

"It's an off year, you know, and consequently hard work to get up much enthusiasm," remarked Capt. McClelland, Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, as he sat in his office in the Girard House, discussing with a number of gentlemen the probabilities of the coming State election, while his clerical force were busily engaged in opening and answering letters and political communications. "We are, as the darkies say, inching along, and I think are better organized now than in any previous off year. You see there are no brass bands or meetings, and the work done don't show much for itself. Hon. Heister Clymer is canvassing Berks county thoroughly, and that is really the only county where there is any excitement whatever. We have not had much to contend with thus far. Our Republican friends are apparently sitting back, waiting for the returns from Ohio on Tuesday; and as a slight indication of their feelings in regard to that fact a prominent gentleman of that faith said to me the other day: 'If it don't go our way out there next week, we may as well shut up shop and go home; we'll have no show here.' Now, I don't feel that way as far as our ticket is concerned. If we are beaten in Ohio, it will only make it a little harder work for us in this State; but if Bishop is elected Governor, we will have an easy job of it. I have just heard from Congressman Southard, of the Zanesville district. He is rather of the opinion that Bishop will be elected, but considers the Greenback and Labor tickets such important and unknown factors in the contest that he is not confident or sanguine of success. I also have a telegram from another gentleman. He claims the State ticket sure and the Legislature very close. Yes, indeed, I have every hopes of winning in November. We have nominated exceptionally fine local tickets all over the State, and everything points to success. All of the indications are that way."

Colonel Wilson, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, has for some time located his headquarters in Room 5, of the Continental Hotel. The *Times* man was ushered in and very kindly received by the telegraph operator. "I am sorry that the Colonel is not in," said he; "he has gone up to the Centre County Fair, and I think he will be back to-morrow. Our Secretary, Mr. Small, has gone out for a walk. Indeed, I cannot tell you whether the Colonel has appointed a Treasurer or not. I wouldn't like to say. We are getting things ready; but I would rather you would come in and see Colonel Wilson." The room itself did not give much evidence of activity or business. The solitary table in the centre was bare of paper, pen or ink, and the entire surroundings gave proof of commendable neatness on the part of the occupants of the apartment, but there was an absence of that bustle and litter usual to the headquarters of a great political organization. "Waiting for the Ohio election," was stamped on everything as plainly as could be.

JOSEPH'S BAND CAPTURED.

Surrender of the Troublesome Indians After Several Days' Fighting!

OVER SIXTY SOLDIERS KILLED AND WOUNDED—THE CASUALTIES AMONG THE NEZ PERCES.

FORT BENTON, Montana, October 8, via HELENA, October 9.—A courier arrived from General Miles' battle-field one hour ago, bringing the intelligence that Joseph with his entire band had surrendered.

The capitulation occurred at 2 o'clock P. M. on the 5th inst. The savages gave up their guns and ammunition, passing in solemn review before General Miles, and accepting an unconditional surrender.

The troops at once occupied the Indian intrenchments, and the first victory over the Indians for two years was signalized. In the charge upon the Indian camp the first day, sixty-four officers and men were killed and wounded. After the camp had been surrendered, and the soldiers had secured defensive positions, only four casualties occurred. The soldiers all closed in upon the savages slowly but surely after the first day, all the time extending their line of rifle-pits. It was the purpose of General Miles to lose no more men in the attack.

How admirably the plan succeeded is already known. On the last day of the fight the troops had succeeded in securing a position which commanded the stream which flowed in front of the rifle-pits occupied by the Indians, and had the battle lasted another day their supply of water would have been cut off and a surrender become imperative. On the fourth day of the fight Joseph raised the white flag for the third time, and through an interpreter, who advanced toward his camp, offered to surrender provided they were allowed to keep their arms.

General Miles sent word back that they must surrender without any reserve, and the battle was renewed. The white flag was displayed again on the fifth and last day of the engagement, when Joseph appeared in front of his lines, and advanced to mee

Miles, to whom he tendered his guns. He was followed by sixty warriors, who also turned over their arms and shook hands with General Miles as they passed. When the troops entered the enemy's pits they found forty warriors disabled by wounds.

They were removed to the camp hospital and received all the attention given to our wounded men. The number of Indians killed is not known, as they had already buried their dead.

General Miles left for Tongue river yesterday, at noon, taking with him his wounded and the surrendered band.

General Sturgis did not arrive in time to take a hand in the fight, and the glory of the splendid attack and victory belongs alone to General Nelson A. Miles, Colonel of the Fifth United States Infantry.

Only a few hours after the surrender General O. O. Howard came on the ground, accompanied by a small escort. He assumed no command or control over the disposition of affairs.

CHICAGO, October 10.—The following dispatch was received here last night:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF YELLOWSTONE, CAMP ON EAGLE CREEK, M. T., October 5, 1877.—*Gen. A. H. Terry, Commanding the Department of Dakota*—DEAR GENERAL: We have had our usual success. We made a very direct and rapid march across the country, and after a severe engagement and being kept under fire for three days, the hostile camp of Nez Perces under Chief Joseph surrendered at two o'clock today. I intend to start the Second Cavalry toward Benton on the 7th instant.

Cannot supplies be sent on the Benton road to meet them and return with the remainder of the command to the Yellowstone? I hear that there is some trouble between the Sioux and the Canadian authorities.

I remain, General, very truly yours,
(Signed) NELSON A. MILES,
Colonel and Brevet Major General U. S. A. Commanding.

As soon as the companies of the Second Cavalry, of which General Miles speaks, arrive here, the commission will start for Fort Walsh.

(Signed) ALFRED H. TERRY,
Brigadier General.

[Poor Howard could not make it until after the surrender! He is not half as dilligent in the woods, as he would be about a Bureau.—ED. REP.]

* * *

BASS FISHING.

Genio G. Scott, Esq., who is said to be a successful fisherman, has furnished the New York *Spirit of the Times* with a chapter on bass fishing, which will probably prove interesting to many of our readers. What Mr. Scott terms the "Algomite," is hereabouts called "Helgramite," &c. We copy so much of Mr. Scott's article as relates to catching bass:

The favorite bait for bass is algomite, bogart, or nipper, and is known by different names in different localities, and is found under stones, along the shores of all waters inhabited by black bass. The stones under which it is found are always partially submerged, and it is stated that black bass on every rising of the waters turn up the stones with their noses in searching for algomites and craw-fish, two favorite baits, but the algomite is the best.

Baits for black bass are numerous, and among the best for all bass, except the largest ones, are the grasshoppers, the black cricket, and beetle. The most attractive flies for the black bass should imitate the yellow and neutral tint of the grasshopper,

The algomite is as tough as India rubber, and the hook should therefore impale it so that the end of the tail will not cover the point of the hook and thus prevent hooking the bass when it bites. The best way to bait is to insert the point of the hook opposite the lower of the three pairs of legs on the under side of the bait, and run it under the skin to the tail.

The nipper, as it is called by some, is armed with a small pair of nippers, instead of mouth, with which it generally nips the angler while baiting, but not so as to hurt. It is black as jet all over, and a most attractive bait for all fresh water fishes.

To still-bait from a boat on a river, select a place for anchoring your boat, either a short distance above or below a rapid, or off from a rocky shore. Let it be in a current strong enough to carry your bait some 30 or 40 feet away from the boat. In summer, and until the middle of September, bait with algomite, craw-fish, grasshopper, cricket, or beetle. In September, and until the end of the season, late in October, bait with minnow on a single hook through both jaws, and let the bait play naturally. Use no sinker on the line in any case, as the swivel is generally enough; but if not, put a split shot on the lead one foot above the bait. Never permit slack line, or you cannot feel a bite. As soon as the bass feels the hook, he will either leap out of the water or try to overrun, and gain slack line. Do not play the fish with a too hard draw on the line, but keep reeling up gently, never mind his acrobatic movements, leaps, and somersaults above the water, and when nearing the boat do not let him touch the side, or he will use his tail as a lever to enable him to reject the hook. Never be sure of your fish until you have landed him, and you will find that he will engage all your attention.

* * *

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CASE.

Justice seems to be moving with steady and resolute steps against the leaders who have shamed and desolated South Carolina by their systematic thieving and boundless profligacy. That State presents the apalling spectacle of an ex-Governor seeking safety by turning informer against himself and his entire circle of political friends; of an ex-United States Senator a convicted felon; of a present United States Senator under indictment and shivering behind his Senatorial privilege for protection; of an ex-State Treasurer and an ex-Congressman and a present State Senator just committed to prison for want of bail, and nearly a score of other ex officials, from Governors down to Representatives, trembling because the messengers of justice are baying on their tracks. Of all the State officials who have ruled during the last ten years, the only one who has defenders and for whom respect is cherished in any circles, is ex-Governor Chamberlain, and he has not escaped the gravest suspicions touching his integrity. It is conceded that he was not a notorious jobber and that he sought to preserve both self and popular respect; but the agencies he had to employ to win and maintain power made it impossible for him to enforce honesty in his administration, while those who served him in their unblushing crimes now declare him to have been a partner in their peculations and one of them in all things but in courage.

The case of Senator John J. Patterson is one of great public interest. If he were but a common thief who had not intruded himself by his crimes into the first legislative tribunal of the nation, he would attract no more attention than the average swindler who is dragged to justice every day. But he is a Senator of the United States; sits now unquestioned where sat Clay and Webster and in the very chair of Calhoun; has been recognized and accepted in the era of demoralization that swept honor and dignity from almost every sanctuary, and now he is claimed as an indicted felon to answer the demands of justice in the courts of the State that will ever blush to lisp his name. That he climbed into the Senate by unmingled debauchery and that his presence there has been a standing reproach to the body and to the nation, are accusations which have passed the bounds of dispute; but he is to be treated as a Senator because he is a Senator, and his rights are just the same as if a Morton or a Bayard were pleading their Senatorial prerogatives. The requisition for his rendition to the State from which he has long since fled reached Washington on Friday night; but he was conveniently absent and his counsel, who alone had access to him, did not allow the service of the warrant of arrest issued by Chief Justice Carter, until they were fully prepared to proceed at once by writ of habeas corpus to release him. The writ being one of right, was promptly served, and the discharge of the Senator asked for because he is a Senator of the United States; because he is in Washington in discharge of his official duties and is not, therefore, a fugitive from justice. This raises his Senatorial privilege, which under the Constitution forbids his arrest except for treason, felony or breech of the peace. The offense for which he is indicted in South Carolina is a felony by statute in that State, although not of felony at common law, and it would seem reasonable to assume that in determining the grade of the offense, the law of South Carolina, and not the law of the District of Columbia, must govern. Again, he pleads that the court at which the indictment was found was not the regular term of the court; not held at the proper time and place authorized by law, and therefore the indictment is void. It is not probably that any judicial tribunal outside of South Carolina will assume to question the legal authority of a recognized court whose process comes properly clothed with all the ceremonies of the law; but how a Washington court may decide any question that has a political flavor is not a safe conjecture.

The hearing on the writ of habeas corpus has been continued until the 17th inst., two days after the meeting of Congress. The Senate will then be in session, and to that tribunal Patterson will be compelled to submit his case. The body cannot escape the issue if it would, and it must take immediate cognizance of the question. Fortunately there are no supreme political necessities to warp the judgment of Senators, and the Senate can reach a dispassionate decision of the grave dispute. True, the Senate is so close politically as to be doubtful on partisan issues, and under ordinary circumstances a question that involved the retention or dismissal of a member would be likely to summon party lines; but neither side trusts Patterson's political fidelity and none care to have his uncertain vote floating in the doubtful contests of the future. His case will, therefore, be considered and decided with very little regard to his political importance in the Senate, and a just deliverance on the vital points raised may be expected with reasonable confidence. The case of Caldwell, of Kansas, is a precedent that would seem to leave little hope for Patterson, and he has less character than Mr. Caldwell to withstand the assault that is about to be made on him; but his very helplessness will make the Senate cautious about exposing itself to the imputaiton of hurling a friendless adventurer, that it once welcomed, from its membership, without a record that would justify a like judgement against a better man.—*Philadelphia Times.*

* * *

HE SAT ON A LION'S TAIL.—During a recent visit to the Philadelphia Zoological Garden we witnessed an amusing incident illustrative of Young America's love for adventure, says a correspondent.

In the rear of the lion and tiger house large cages are constructed, where the animals come out at pleasure to sun themselves. On this occasion, as we stood admiring two fine specimens stretched at full length on the sandy floor, one so near the bars that its tail extended through, and lay on the grass outside, a boy approached in advance of his mother and sister, and no sooner did he see the lion than an idea seemed to strike him, for with one bound, and before his mother could stop him, he was over the low rails, and quickly approaching the lion, sat down on its tail. But he had not long to sit, for in a twinkle the lion sprang to its feet and made for the boy, who barely escaped a stroke of the powerful paw, by turning a back summer-sault. The parent stood speechless, as the boy ran shouting, "Well, I don't care. I'll have it to say I sat on a lion's tail." That boy is too smart to live long.

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PROFANITY.—We are emphatically in the age of profanity, and it seems to us that we are on the topmost current. One cannot go on the street anywhere without having his ears offended with the vilest words, and his reverence shocked by the most profane use of sacred names. Nor does it come from the old or middle aged alone, for it is a fact that the younger portion of the community are most proficient in degrading languages. Boys have an idea that it is smart to swear; that it makes them manly, but there never was a greater mistake in the world. Men, even those who swear themselves, are disgusted with profanity in a young man; because they know how, of all the bad habits this clings the most closely and increases with years. It is the most insidious of habits, growing on one so invisibly, that almost before one is aware he becomes an accomplished curser.

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A Newark (N. J.) belle, who told her dearest friend that she was going to fly like a bird to the White Mountains, took seventeen trunks with her when she went. But she didn't fly much.

* * *

Three men were recently found hanging from a tree in Texas, and one of them was thus placarded: "They stole horses; here is where we found them, and here is where we left them."

quence of the abundance of the material, separate chalets are built entirely for this purpose. It is from this cause, namely, the number of wood-buildings which belong to one family, that the establishments of some half-dozen peasantry have the appearance of a good-sized English village. Wood is used for almost everything. There is not an article of domestic use, which is not absolutely required to be of iron, that is not made of fine larch, which grows in the mountains, such as milk-pans, bowls, plates, dishes, &c., &c. It follows as a sort of corollary upon their universal application of this useful material, that almost every male among them is able to use the tools. Good coopers and expert carpenters abound everywhere.

The term "chalet" is generally applied by travelers to every wood build. in Switzerland, although, properly speaking, it belongs only to those wood huts which the mountain dairyman uses for the purpose of carrying on his manipulations during the few months of summer. In some of the cantons, as for instance, in that of Berne, these chalets are constructed of firs which have been merely squared with an adze, and even sometimes of firs in the rough. They are bound together at the ends, not with spikes or nails, but by being notched and dove-tailed into one another. The roof is constructed at rather an obtuse angle for security, and the shingles or wooden titles which cover it are as large as our large slates, and kept in their places with wooden rods on which heavy stones are placed. When you approach these hovels in the mountains, for many of them deserve no better name, being neither wind-tight nor water-tight, they present a most odd appearance, and for all the world seem as if a shower of stones from the adjacent mountain had alighted upon them. Notwithstanding all their precautions, very frequently not only their roofs but also their rafters and sides are broken up and dispersed to the winds by the hurricanes which prevail in the mountains.

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COMMON ERRORS IN LIFE.

"One of the most frequent errors we all make in life," says Authur Helps, "is the valuing a thing according to the difficulty of obtaining it. And this error is universal. I do not believe that any one is free from it. No doubt the desire of overcoming a difficulty was implanted in the human breast for very good reasons; but we have carried this desire to an extreme; and it mostly renders us blind as to the real value of the object we pursue.

In Love, for instance, the easiest conquest is the best. I know that this is a very daring saying, but I am persuaded that it is a true one. The love which soonest responds to love—even what we call 'love at first sight'—is the surest love, and for this reason—that it does not depend upon any merit or quality, but embraces in its view the whole being. That is the love which is likely to last--incomprehensible, undefinable, unarguable about. But this love often fails to satisfy man or woman. And he or she pursues that which is difficult to obtain, but which, from that very circumstance, is not the best for him or her.

The same thing occurs in Friendship. The friends that are easiest made, are the best friends and the most lasting. But even an illconditioned or even a cantankerous man offers attractions, by reason of difficulty, to other men to gain his friendship. After much effort, what friendship this man can give is perhaps gained, and is ultimately found out to be worth but little.

As an additional argument for not being led away by the difficulty of the pursuit, let us remember how very short life is.

In material things the folly of pursuing them eagerly, merely, because the pursuit is difficult, is very apparent. A man will seek after some almost hopeless honor, or some station in society which he never attains, or finds worthless when attained; and all the while he neglects the pleasant things in life which are around him and within the reach of his hand. The daisies and prim roses and the violets he by passes with an unheeding eye, caring only for some plant that blossoms once in a hundred years.

* * *

THE KIND OF RELIGION WE WANT.—We want a religion that softens the step, and tunes the voice to melody and fills the eye with sunshine, and checks the impatient exclamation and harsh rebuke; a religion that is polite, deferential to superiors, courteous to inferiors and considerate to friends; a religion that goes into the family, and keeps the husband from being cross when dinner is late, and keeps the wife from fretting when the husband tracks the newly washed floor with his muddy boots, and makes the husband mindful of the scraper and the door-mat; keeps the mother patient when the baby is cross and amuses the children as well as instructs them; cares for the servant besides paying them promptly, projects the honey-moon into the harvest-noon, and makes the happy home like the Eastern fig-tree, bearing in its bosom at once the beauty of the tender blossom and the glory of the ripened fruit. We want a religion that shall interpose between the ruts and the gullies and rocks of the highway of life and the sensitive souls that are traveling over them.

* * *

FOOD FOR REFLECTION.—An exchange remarks: "Capital punishment by hanging was introduced into this country by its English settlers, and has been maintained against many attempts to change it. In Germany the headsman's axe is the instrument of decapitation. Four years ago Austria adopted a law to try shooting as a method of execution. In France, for nearly a century, they have enjoyed the guillotine, an instrument which, in old times, was used by the Scotch under the name of the Maiden. In Spain and its colonies, the death punishment is administered by the garrote, a mode of execution which many students of the art consider superior to all others. Some time ago the Rev. O. B. Frothingham put out an argument in favor of poisoning capital offenders.

* * *

The company of a good humored man is a perpetual feast. He is welcome everywhere. Eyes glisten at his approach, and difficulties vanish in his cheering presence. Franklin's indomitable good humor did as much for his country in the old Congress as Adam's fire or Jefferson's wisdom. He clothed wisdom with smiles and softened contentions minds into acquiescence.

* * *

Three things principally determine the quality of a man, viz: The leading object which he proposes to himself in life, the manner in which he sets about accomplishing it, and the effect which success or failure has upon him.